

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 916.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1864.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

IN THE CASE OF
JOHN EDWARDS SEN.
Late of Bourbon county,
A Bankrupt.

A MEETING of the creditors will be held at the commissioners' office, in Lexington, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of authorizing the assignees to institute such suits in law or equity, from time to time, as may be necessary. Also to agree to submit to reference or compromise, any dispute or difference, on account of, or by reason or means of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, relating to such bankruptcy or to his estate or effects; and also to authorize the assignees to dispose of the lands and effects of said bankrupt, on such credit and for such security, as the creditors think proper to direct.

By order of the Commissioners.
W. MACBEAN, Clk.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN EDWARDS Sen. late of Bourbon county, a Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are desired forthwith to pay or deliver the same to Buckner Baldwin Stith, of Washington—Wm. Coleman, Cynthia—Wm. Macbean, or to Geo. Poyzer, of Lexington. Suits will be immediately brought against those who do not comply with the above.

B. B. Stith,
Wm. Coleman, Assignees.
W. Macbean,

NOTICE.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale, LYING on Big Sandy, beginning at the mouth and extending up for quantity; being part of a military survey, granted in '34 and patented in 1772. Will be laid off in lots to suit the purchasers; and may be paid in Cash, Negroes, good young Horses or Bonds on good men, payable in a short time. Any person purchasing more than one hundred acres, may expect a short credit for part. The tract of land is of superior quality as to soil, timber, range, and an excellent fishery: Also the main road from Kentucky to Greenbrier in Virginia, leads through the said tract. An indisputable title will be made by the subscriber, now living on the premises.

GEORGE SHORTRIDGE.

March 2d, 1864.
N. B. There are several small farms on the land in good repair.

FOR SALE

The three story BRICK HOUSE, ON Main street Lexington, nearly opposite Mr. Benjamin Stout's, at present occupied by Mr. Edwards. The property will be sold very low for cash. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Georgetown.

T. W. HAWKINS.

March 15, 1864: 4w

ON Thursday, the 12th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be hired at my house, on the Winchester road,

Two valuable NEGRO MEN;

And will be sold

Several good BROOD MARES, Of good blood, and in foal by Speculator, with a number of other things, too tedious to mention. Credit until the first day of January next, will be given. Good security required. Any of the above things will be sold at private sale.

WILLIAM N. LANE.

Clarke county, 12th March, 1864. 4t

The noted Horse
MEDLEY.

FORMERLY the property of Mr. Nicholas Lewis, will stand the ensuing season at the plantation of the subscriber on the head of Jefferson, and will be let to mares at Eight Dollars the season, in Young Cattle, Cotton, Pork, Wheat, Hemp, Rye, or Country Linen, delivered at my house by the last of July, not paid by that time Six Dollars Cash. Fifteen Shillings cash the single leap, and sixteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal. Good pasturage gratis for mares coming from a distance, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JAMES COGAR.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at this office,
Price 25 cents.

THE PILGRIM'S SONGSTER.
BY JOHN A. GRANADE.

THOSE Gentlemen who subscribed with Dr. Brown, for Select British Classics, Barrow's Travels into the interior of Africa, and Denon's Travels in Egypt, during the campaigns of gen. Bonaparte, are requested to call at this office and get their copies.

600 Dollars for 5!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME

OF

A LOTTERY

To build a house for the Kentucky Medical Society, in the town of Lexington.

8 FIRST CLASS.

Prizes	of Doll.	is Doll.
1	600	last drawn ticket, 600
2	250	500
4	100	400
10	50	500
20	20	400
40	10	400
200	6	1200

277 Prizes. Dollars 4000
523 Blanks.

800 Tickets at 5 Dollars is Doll. 4000

THE laudable object of this Lottery—the valuable Prizes offered (there not being two blanks and a half to a Prize) are considerations which excite a well grounded hope in the managers, that the sale of the tickets will be rapid. The drawing will commence on the first Monday in May next, and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the Prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Society. For the satisfaction of the purchasers, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given a bond for the due payment of the prizes that may be drawn. Tickets to be had of the managers.

John Hope,
Tbos. Wallace,
Geo. Trotter, jun.
Danl. Bradford,
Jas. Fishback,
Andrew M'Calla,
Tbos. Bodley,

Managers.

CHEAP GOODS.

12 Maccoun & Tilford,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANDIZE, of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS,

of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS,

made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1864.

39 BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1863. *3st

THE partnership of Trotter and Scott, was on the 14th ult. dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by either bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to George Trotter sen. who will settle all the business of said firm—those who will not avail themselves of this notice, will compel us to the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect to persons.

Geo. Trotter sen.

Alex. Scott.

Lex. 26th Dec. 1863,

John Jordan Jun.

Has a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell low for

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-PETRE, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.

Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1863.

JOHN A. SEITZ & CO.

HAVE on hand a large and handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

which they will sell unusually low for Cash, Hemp, Tobacco, Whiskey, Country Linen, Salt-Petre, & Bees Wax.

Lexington, March 13th, 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilton of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1863, to make leases of two tracts of land, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river; the one containing, by survey dated the 3d day of August, 1784, 116,656 acres—the other, by survey dated the 21st of the same month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, without they are authorized by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

Lexington, 15th Oct. 1863.

FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1/4 acres half of 433 1/2 entered by John May, around the salt lick.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2/3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1333 1/3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2/3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilton's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

Geo. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 3, 1864.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER, HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store on Main street, Lexington, An extensive assortment of MERCHANDISE, Of the latest importations from Europe, and the East and West Indies—

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Groceries, China, Queen's, and } Wares. Tin

All of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and will be sold either by wholesale or retail for Cash accordingly.

Amongst which are the following articles—

Fine and Coarse Cloths, Coatings, Flannels, Rose, 2 1/2 point, and striped Blankets, Cassimeres, Fancy Cord, Irish Linens, Chintzes, Calicoes, India Muslins, British Plain Jaconett, Tambored, Lappett, Book & Cambric do. Scarlet Cleaks, Turkey Cotton, Cotton and Wool Cards, Saddlery, Iron, Anvils, Vices, Steel, Cut and Hammered Nails assorted Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Green

Coffee and Chocolate, Leaf and Brown Sugar, Indigo, of a superior quality, 8 by 10 Window Glass, Queen's and Glass Ware, assorted by the crate.

N. B. One of the subscribers intending to start for Philadelphia, in a few days, request those who are indebted to them to make immediate payment.

S. & G. T.

2d Jan. 1864.

To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM, LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1863.

A Great Bargain,

May be had in that valuable and handsome SEAT OF LAND.

WHEREON I now live, in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing 450 or 460 acres, well improved, and generally thought to be as handsome a place as any in the county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long, by 22 wide, finished in a neat, plain manner.

A very fine

GRIST MILL,

with two pair of stones, one of which are French Burrs; the mills and dam were all built anew about nine months ago, and are generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state; the dam, and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There are about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grass lots included; springs and stock-water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable.

The terms are, four pounds per acre, cash, or five pounds per acre, half the money paid down, the other half twelve months credit, the land being made subject to the payment. I will sell the whole together, or the mills and 50 or 100 acres with them, or otherwise divide, as may suit best. For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, any person may be informed, and shown likewise.

John Rogers.

January 26, 1864.

March 10, 1864.

WHEREAS in June last, I passed my note to John Rector, for seventy, or seventy-five dollars, payable next May. The public may I will not pay the same until the said Rector complies with his contract to me. Given under my hand the 14th day of March, 1864.

John Young.

RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington.

Money Wanted.

THE subscriber intending to set out for Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the first of next month, most earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and pay their respective balances. He has on hand a variety of

Merchandise,

to be sold unusually CHEAP for CASH, or such articles of Country Produce, or Manufactures, as may from time to time suit him.

LINSEED OIL,

For sale by the barrel or smaller quantity.

William West.

Lexington, 13th March, 1864.

MILITARY LANDS.

For Sale,

TWO valuable tracts of MILITARY LAND, situate on the river Ohio (State of Ohio) about 25 miles below Limestone, including the mouth of Bear creek, and extending up the river 1519 perches to the mouth of Maple creek. One of these tracts containing 1400 acres, was granted to Gen. John Nevill; the other containing 2222 acres, granted to Genl. Daniel Morgan. A large proportion of each of these tracts, is river bottom of the first quality, on which are several improvements; the balance excellent upland well watered and timbered. The lines of survey will be shown by Jonathan Taylor, or Peter Demofs, who live on the lands.

I will sell on a long credit, on the interest being paid annually. For further information enquire of James Morrison, in Lexington, Kentucky, who is in possession of a draught descriptive of the surveys, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Oct. 8, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL continue business in the house lately occupied by Trotter & Scott—He has just received, and now opening a large, very general and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of the latest importations from Europe, suitable for the present and approaching season; a considerable part of which being purchased with cash, enables him to sell upon unusual low terms, but no credit can be given whatever.

Geo. Trotter sen.

Lex. 26th Dec. 1863.

ULYSSES,

I WARRANT to be as high a bred horse as any in the state, and has as much, or probably more Arabian blood in him. He will stand, at my stable, the ensuing season, to cover mares at 3 dollars the single leap—6 dollars the season—or 10 dollars to insure a foal. I will receive in payment, merchantable flour, whiskey, hemp, linen, pork, or corn, delivered at my house, at the Lexington cash price, if paid before the 25th Dec. next—5 dollars in cash for the season, and the same proportion for the single leap, or insurance, if paid before the 1st of August next, when the season will end.

ULYSSES has already stood three seasons at my stable—his colts are allowed to show as well as those of any other horse in the state. Any person may see his pedigree on application to me.

Will. Allen.

March 11, 1864.

Fayette county, Kt.

Notice is hereby given,

HAT pursuant to an act of the last Kentucky Legislature, the commissioners who were appointed by the Governor for the purpose of perpetuating testimony concerning the records and papers which were destroyed in the late office of this county, the said commissioners will continue to meet at the court house of said county, for the said purpose, on the first Monday in every month until the first day of July next, at which time their office as commissioners expire.

By order of said Commissioners.

LEVI TODD, Clk.

March 12th, 1864.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the first day of next May county court, to be held for Henderson county, we shall motion for an order to establish a town and appoint trustees for the same, agreeably to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, on our land in said county, on the Ohio river, about a mile and a half below the mouth of Highland creek, and about four miles above the mouth of Wabash river.

John Gray,

Willis Morgan,

2am. 3m.

February 1, 1864.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Further to amend the act entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whole direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been sold for non-payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such lands, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to transmit within three months after the passing of this act, correct transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been sold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax before the passing of this act, to the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, or to the officers to whom the duties of supervisor may have been transferred, or in case there be no such person, to the marshal of the district within which such lands may lie; and the said collectors shall likewise transmit to the same officers, within three months after the completion of any sale made subsequent to the passing of this act, similar transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots which shall after the passing of this act, be sold, either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax, which several transcripts shall, in every case, specify the tract or lot sold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been sold; the time when sold; the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was sold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaser; and shall also designate all those tracts or lots which shall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose heretofore enacted; and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non-payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall fail to transmit the transcripts required by the first section of this act within the time aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, of the district within which the collection district of such collector may be, to prepare within six months after the passing of this act, from the lists or such other documents as may be in his possession, a similar transcript of the list of lands which such collector had by virtue of the second section of the act entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authorized to sell for non-payment of the said tax; which list shall likewise specify in every case, the tract or lot described in the original affidavit, and the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was liable to be sold, and any supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether transmitted by the collector, or prepared by themselves; and also to keep open the original affidavit lists, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands or lots thus sold, to any person wishing to ascertain whether any tract of land or lot has been sold for non-payment of the said tax, to receive, within the same period, from any person tendering the same, the amount of the tax, charges and costs for which any such tract of land or lot has been sold, with the interest which shall have accrued on the same as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the same; which payment, by whomsoever made, shall always be considered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor, and to pay over, at any time, within the same period, when applied for, the monies and interest received from, or for any original proprietor, who shall have availed themselves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the person who may have purchased the tract of land or lot, so redeemed, when the same was sold for non-payment of the tax, or to the representative of such person.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said supervisors, person acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the sales of lands sold within

their district, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the district court within whose district such lands may lie, correct transcripts, similar to those prescribed by the first section of this act, of the lands or lots sold in whole or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which shall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the said two years; and also to pay into the clerk's office of the said court, for the use of the purchaser, or his representatives, any monies remaining in their hands which shall have been paid by such original proprietors, as shall have availed themselves of the right of redemption: And it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, when any collector shall have failed to transmit to them, or any of them, the transcripts of the lists of lands sold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers, or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors, which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several marshals for the time being, of the said district courts shall alone have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law for the redemption of land sold, shall not have expired before the passing of this act; and are hereby authorized and required to execute deeds for so much of the said lands and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law, to the purchasers of such lands or lots, or their legal representatives: Provided, however, and it is further enacted, That no such deed shall be executed except for lands or lots contained in the transcripts filed with the clerk of the proper district court, in conformity with the preceding section, or unless the purchaser of any tract of land or lot, sold for non-payment of the tax, shall have filed within three months after the passing of this act, or within three months after such sale, with the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchase money, dated within thirty days subsequent to such sale, and specifying distinctly the original description of the land affected, and the quantity sold: And provided also, that no such deed shall, in any case, be executed for any land purchased by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the transcript filed with the clerk of the district court, nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which shall appear by a certificate, or receipt of the said collector filed with the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, before the completion of two years after the sale of such land, and filed by such officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding section, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, costs and interest to the said collector previous to the time limited by the first section of this act for the transmission of transcripts by the collectors of the direct tax.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That where any lot or tract of land, shall have been sold before the passing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger sum than the amount of such tax with the legal charges and costs, the collector of the said tax shall be accountable to the purchaser for the excess of money paid by such purchaser beyond the amount of such tax, charges, and costs: And deeds shall be executed in favor of such purchasers, only for so much of the land as shall bear the same ratio to the whole quantity of the land sold, as the amount of the tax, charges, and costs, bear to the sum for which the land was sold; and whenever a deed shall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not described previous to the sale, such part shall be laid off at the expense of the purchaser, under the direction of the district court, and in conformity with the instructions given to the collector, by the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, respecting the sales of lands sold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any collector of the said tax, to sell more of any lot or tract of land than will pay the amount of such tax, with the legal charge and costs.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the services prescribed by this act the following fees shall be allowed and paid by the party respectively, that is to say:

To every supervisor for examining the transcripts of land sold, twenty five cents, for receiving payment of the tax, charges and costs, for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been sold in whole, or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector deposited by the purchaser, or original proprietor, six cents;

To the marshal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.
NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 3, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

LETTER VIII.

MY DEAR SIR,
OF your circuit or rather, county courts of a superior grade—what shall I say of them? These courts, possessing exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and in civil cases, where the object in controversy exceeds the sum of five pounds, appear to be composed of parts the most heterogeneous, and materials the most discordant, that were ever attempted to be combined by any power human or divine. A power over life, liberty, and property—and exercised by whom? By three judges; one pretendedly learned, with a salary of seven hundred dollars a year; and the other two as avowedly ignorant, with a compensation of two dollars per day whilst sitting. The one called a Circuit Judge, and the other two Assistant Judges. Whilst together, all three have equal powers; but the two assistants may controul the circuit judge when all are present, and when one assistant attends with the circuit judge, the one may tie the vote of the other. Assistants indeed! why this disproportion of salary? Is it in proportion to the service? or to the capacity of rendering service? Why pay one seven hundred dollars for his learning (you call him learned) and place him between two ignorant men to receive assistance at two dollars per day? If these two are capable of assisting, why not give them the salary, and let the other sit and learn, at two dollars per day? This would seem more rational, because it would look like the foundation of a nursery for raising judges. As it is, the one who receives help, gets the pay; and they who help, have only their expenses defrayed. The one who sits in the middle is now a harmless thing, a puppet moved by the juggler upon wires, an organ pipe through which the other two speak their unlettered decisions; of no consequence unless an assistant is absent, or they happen to differ in opinion, when he rises into importance; and instead of receiving assistance, decides the cause himself, or operates as a kind of check, to prevent a decision from being given at all. Thus it is that decisions are given in these courts without order or uniformity, sometimes agreeable to law, and sometimes against it. Your assistant judges I believe are generally alike; uniformly unlettered and ignorant of law; but I hear of some of the circuit judges, who, if left to act alone, or even in conjunction with others of the same experience and learning as themselves would not disgrace the judgment seat of any country.

As to your supreme court of errors and appeals, where a stranger would expect to find men of learning and experience, the court which presides over all others, whose decisions constitute the law of the land, and the law by which all land is held: of this court I hear many complaints, some of them no doubt just, as there always will be against all human establishments. But is there good cause of complaint against the decisions of this court? Were the men who compose it, in a private station, perhaps their integrity or abilities would never have been called in question. This, however, I am told, has been done, and by the legislature too, which once deemed it necessary to interfere and correct a decision, supposed to be of dangerous tendency.

But their business is to keep all inferior jurisdictions within the bounds of their authority, correct illegal proceedings, and compel public officers to do what their duty requires. Are your judges equal to this duty? Are they deeply skilled and read in the law? These enquiries I have made, and to my very great surprise, I have been informed that none of the four judges were regularly bred to the profession of the law, none of them having had twenty years experience (as my lord Coke says they should have) before their appointment. Why are your courts filled with judges so poorly qualified? Is it because there are none better in the state? wherever I have been, your bar has appeared to be filled with professional men, and I presume they are like lawyers of other climes. They would not refuse a seat in court if it was attended with a suitable salary. Our lawyers esteem it the *plus ultra* of ambition to attain a seat in our superior courts, and our courts are consequently filled with judges taken from the most able and esteemed practitioners; with sergeants who have acquired their legal honours and emolument by a long and honourable course of practice. But then their services on the bench are rewarded by an honorable salary, which amply compensates them for the loss of that professional business, whence had originated their wealth and honours. But an ill-judged parsimony prevails with you. If learned men are wanted in public offices, they must be lured to them by the hope of reward

and independence. They must be compensated for the trouble and expense of learning. It is their capital by which they hope to live, and before you can expect them to resign the good which it will procure, you must offer them advantages equal to those which you wish them to resign. Talents, too, of all qualities the most rare, deserve the greatest and most noble rewards; and to enlist them in the public service, generous salaries should be provided for them. Whilst your professional men are better rewarded for their services at the bar than judges on the bench, the former will be superior to the latter. This effect will eternally follow from the same cause.

But is it not strange that men should be preferred as judges to decide upon all the affairs and actions of man, merely on account of salary? Why enact laws and appoint courts to administer them, and then fill those courts with men not qualified by nature or education to perform the duties required of them? Law is, and will continue a science, that can only be known by study and experience. There is little probability of correct decisions, or of sound interpretations of law, wherever the bar is more learned than the bench. Justice defers the court where judges are entrained by the subtleties, and cannot detect the sophistry of the lawyers.

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For the Kentucky Gazette.

PLAN FOR AN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE.

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Respectfully submitted to the Legislators of the Nation.

THE primary object of this institution will be, to hand down to posterity, in the most correct state of preservation, free from the distortions of passion, the bias of party spirit, and the impressions of error, naturally incident to all human operations, the most important Political, Military, Naval, Economical, Diplomatic, and Commercial occurrences of the nation.

It will be composed of a competent number of members, appointed by the legislature of each state, who may reside at such places of public communication within the union, as shall best enable them to collect the most authentic intelligence, upon national subjects.

These members shall be incorporated by law, under the title of THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF HISTORIANS; and shall hold their places as long as they are deemed worthy of the office, by a faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties thereof.

Each member, prior to his entrance upon the duties of office, shall take the following oath, to be administered to him by the clerk of the House of Representatives, to wit:—"I do solemnly swear that I will, without being influenced by either civil or religious opinions, in the United States of America, the bias of private attachments or antipathies to any individual or individuals, public bodies, civil or religious, or from any sinister views whatever, faithfully collect, arrange, and detail such national or important facts, that may occur in the said United States of America, relative to Military, Naval, Economical, Diplomatic, and Commercial matters, as may come within the purview of my intelligence, during the time of my appointment as a member of THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF HISTORIANS, to the best of my skill and abilities; and that I will make a faithful return of the same, agreeably to the provisions of law."

The members shall have the liberty of attending all debates in congress, and free access to such public documents in the various departments of the government, as have been deposited therein for safe keeping.

Each national occurrence, shall be arranged under its appropriate head, and within its proper class, so as to separate political from commercial transactions, and the whole from one another.

The chronology of each event, and the period when each detail of an occurrence is made, shall be accurately preserved in the margin of the record.

The members of the college shall meet every four years, at the city of Washington, on the fourth of March in each year, and form themselves into a body.

A secretary, during the sitting of the convocation, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take minutes of deliberations, and make such records as the college shall deem expedient.

After they have formed themselves into a body, each occurrence with its date, as collected by the separate members, shall be scrupulously and conscientiously compared; and upon ascertaining the truth, by means of such comparison, the same shall be recorded by the secretary, and lodged in the archives of the nation.

Two thirds of the convocation, or of the members present, shall decide upon the establishment of a fact.

View of the various principal subjects upon which details will be made, in the different departments.

The political department will embrace an impartial state of parties and of politics in the state, at the period of each presidential appointment quadrennially;

substance of his inaugural speech to congress, which will exhibit some view of the state of the nation; the organization of the Senate and House of Representatives, annually; substance of the most important speeches of the members, explanatory of general or national questions; state of parties in the two houses of congress, and the ratio of talents and learning; the nature of such debates as may give a particular feature to legislative deliberation, and of such laws as produce any striking change in the constitution, and the state of society; the leading causes that produced these statutes, deduced either from national considerations of expediency, or the influence of party spirit; their operative effects upon public opinion and the affairs of the nation; substance of the changes in the organic principles of the various great departments of state; in case of war, the cause of mutual irritation; whether it originated from political or commercial measures; state of politics between the conflicting states.

The military department will embrace the state of the army; revolutions in military arrangements, and changes in military laws; view of peace establishment; in case of war, an analysis of the principal parts of a campaign, or the operations against an enemy; operations of detached parties, or the *petit guerre*; state of war posts; of sieges with regard either to defence or attack; state of fortifications, magazines, garrisons, and arsenals.

The naval department will embrace the number of docks, ship yards and naval arsenals in the state; number of ships in reserve or in action, and where stationed; in naval operations against an enemy, force, destination, and success of the armament; prizes taken; the particular mode in which an engagement was fought; relative force; number of men killed and wounded, and ships lost. In giving an account of a naval engagement, the order of sailing will be described; changes from the several orders to the line of battle; from the line of battle, to the order of sailing again; manœuvres; ultimate of the conflict, and of all those various evolutions in naval tactics, which may give an American sailor a complete idea of the manner in which a battle was fought.

The economical department will detail the state of the finances at each report of the secretary of the treasury; of taxation and the laws changing, diminishing or increasing its burden; particular funds upon which it operates, either commercial or territorial; state of the sinking fund; the national debt; loans; public lands, and their value; expenses of government, and amount of money voted for each year's exigencies.

The commercial department will relate to the state of tonnage, employed in the commerce of the U. States, with foreign nations; state of tonnage employed by foreign nations with the U. States; exports and imports; extent of inland coasting trade, and of general interior commerce; laws relative to navigation; establishment of light-houses and beacons; banks; offices of insurance; canals of communication, &c.

The diplomatic department will relate to the out-fit of envoys, and ministers resident to foreign courts; the countries where sent; the causes of their mission; their negotiations; final issue thereof, and the nature of treaties and conventions. Arrival of the same from foreign states; their grade; their negotiations, &c.

[To be Continued.]

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a Bond given by me to William Moore, of Danville, for 421. In cash, dated I think, about the 16th Jan. last and payable I believe in about six months. As I have not received value for said bond, I shall not pay it unless compelled by law.

William Hogan.

March 27, 1804.

Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-houses, now informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

Garrard Circuit,

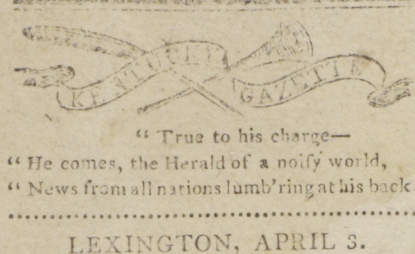
February term, 1804.

James Guthrie, *compt.* }
against } In Chancery.
Alexander Carns, *def.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of the state, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months according to law.

A copy.—rele

Benj. Letcher, C. C. C. C.



LEXINGTON, APRIL 3.

On the 19th ult. Capt. Wyatt, coach maker of this town, had a quantity of fresh painted canvas exposed to the sun, until evening, when it was rolled up and placed in the loft of his shop. About two o'clock the next morning, the canvas was discovered to be on fire, by two boys who were sleeping near it. By the great exertions of Capt. Wyatt, and a few of his nearest neighbors the fire was extinguished, without any very material injury to the house. We are sorry to say that Capt. Wyatt's face and hands were considerably burnt, in throwing the canvas out of the house. It is thought the fire must have been generated by the heat of the sun, which was absorbed in the canvas during the day.

On Sunday night last, there was a very brilliant *Aurora-Borealis* seen.

We are authorized to say that Col. James Barbour, is a candidate in the district south of the Kentucky, for elector to choose a president and vice president of the United States.

The bank of the U. S. are making arrangements for establishing a branch bank at New-Orleans.

The negroes have substituted for *St. Domingo, Hayti*, the name which the island originally bore.

Dr. Barton is appointed by the American Philosophical society, to pronounce an eulogium on Dr. Joseph Priestly.

The following letter to Dr. Ephraim M'Dowell, has been put into our hands for publication. Ever feeling for female distress, we freely insert the letter. Although Miss M'Dowell (or M'Doll) has, for some time, been considered an impostor; yet their is something in her conduct that is said to leave the most favorable impressions on all who converse with her.

Philadelphia, 11th Feb. 1804.

Dear Sir,
YOU no doubt recollect the account published in the western papers a few months since, relative to the robbery of a young woman, in the county of Lycoming in this state, by the name of M'Doll, on her way from Montreal to Kentucky, and the variety of reports which were in circulation relative to her character. Since my arrival in this place, I have been called on by a gentleman of the first respectability, under whose patronage this young woman now is, to know if I was acquainted with you, and to request of you the favor to furnish him with any information which you may possess relative to the father of Miss M'Doll. This application to you is in consequence of some information given Miss M'Doll, by a man from Kentucky, whose name was Jesse Scott. He informed her that Dr. M'Dowell, near Lexington, had told him that he was acquainted with Dr. John M'Doll, who lived in some part of the western country (he believes on Cumberland river) who moved from Montreal to Kentucky, in the year 1800. This information if correct, will be, to this unfortunate young woman, of the highest importance. She is induced from the silence of her father, to suppose him dead, and is apprehensive that the villain, Benjamin Connet, who robbed her, will attempt to benefit by her father's estate. A description of Connet's person, was given in the advertisements published in Kentucky last spring.

The reports which got into circulation in consequence of the silence of Miss M'Doll's friends and relations, have been a very serious injury to her; but from some late occurrences, there is very little doubt entertained of the reality of what she has related of her adventures, and have excited a general interest in her behalf, among the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia. She is certainly a very unfortunate female, and at any rate an object of commiseration. Should she be a proper subject of benevolence, or what she represents herself to be, certainly every person should feel an interest in the redress of her injuries; and if she should finally prove an impostor, the deception will be on the side of humanity. For my own part, I am very much at a loss to know what idea to form of this character. I have been introduced to her, and conversed with her more than once. She has a tolerable person, appears to be a woman about twenty years of age, rather a brunette, has a penetrating dark eye, appears thoughtful, and has a certain something in her countenance which indicates deep distress. There is no doubt of her being the person who was stripped naked, tied to a tree, and gagged, during a night of cold, that the saliva froze on her breast, her extremities frosted, and which was followed by a severe indispo-

sition of three weeks, which had nearly terminated her life.

If you are possessed of the information mentioned above, you may communicate it to her through the medium of Mr. Bond, the British consul here, or Mr. William Ellis, of Muncy in this state, under whose directions he has lately left this for Montreal. If you know nothing of her father, if you will be so good as to write me, I will possess her of the information. I expect to remain in Philadelphia until some time in April.

I am Sir, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BARRY.
Dr. Ephraim M'Dowell,
Danville, Kentucky.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

A plan has been presented to the first consul to chain together a number of flat bottomed boats, so as to make a bridge; and when a calm permits join them together, so as nearly to extend this bridge from Boulogne to Dover.

February 10.
The following letter has been lately received from a respectable commercial house in Copenhagen:

"We are sorry to inform you, that the news mentioned in our last respecting the French threatening to visit Denmark is now greatly feared; for it is generally believed that an attempt will be made to invade this country in a short time, and in consequence our different transactions are greatly depressed."

January 25.
Bonaparte returned to Paris on the 6th inst, from a visit to the coast. The army of Angereau lately at Bayonne, and supposed to be destined against Portugal, has been marched to Brest, where there is now said to be 30 or 40,000 troops ready for embarkation.

Each regiment of the line in France, has been ordered to furnish a certain number of chosen men for the camp at Arras, which is to constitute the invincible legion, escorting and surrounding Bonaparte in his conquest of England. Report says, that they are to take the oath to come back victorious with their general or never to return any more. Great emulation prevails among the veterans to enter into this legion; but the transcripts do not show the same ardor.

A letter from Genoa, brought by the Hamburg mail on Thursday, mentions that Gen. Regnier is to command the troops destined to embark at Toulon, and that the fleet which is to carry them, has provisions on board for six months. If so the destination of this force must be the East-Indies, if Lord Nelson will have the civility to let them pass out of port unmolested. In this conclusion we are confirmed by a private letter from Paris, which states that two persons formerly agents at the court of Tippoo Saib, notorious for their hatred to England, and well versed in the affairs of India, have been sent by Buonaparte to Toulon to accompany the expedition. Regnier, it will be recollected, was the general who commanded for three years in Egypt, and was disgraced by Menou in 1801. He set forth in his charges against Menou and D'Estaing, that had Buonaparte been able to penetrate into India, he, Regnier, was to be the Governor General there.

Accounts were in the course of yesterday received at the Admiralty from Lord Keith, respecting the blockading Squadron off Boulogne, as late as Wednesday last. It is stated that the French troops were seen embarking, but whether for the purpose merely of practice or of final embarkation could not be known. Our Squadron consisted of 27 fail of men of war of different descriptions, and the weather being moderate, they were enabled to stand pretty close in.

Private accounts from western departments of France, describe that part of the country to be still in a state of considerable agitation. In many places the military have been attacked by the peasants: old animosities and hatreds have been revived, and have caused an open resistance to the execution of the law of military conscription, not only in the department of Deux Savres, but also in La Vendee. These scenes have not only spread alarm through those countries, but have also occasioned the march of troops and military executions.

February 12.
At Boulogne it is repeated, that an embarkation of the troops had taken place within a few days past; but whether for their exercise as has been the case in Holland, is not clear. Both Mr. Yorke and Mr. Addington are said to have expressed their conviction this week, that the grand at-

tempt will be made in a very short period of time.

There are also accounts from the continent which state, that a body of 50,000 French have been ordered to march into the kingdom of Naples under a pretext that there was an intention to receive the English in that quarter.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF INVASION.

The public may place the fullest reliance on the authenticity of the following statement, which we have just been favored with from the most unquestionable authority. Two Swiss officers, (brothers) in the French service, are just arrived from France, having made their escape from thence. They have been examined before the Privy Council, and made a declaration that the invasion of this country will be attempted in the course of the present week, wind and weather permitting.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

Soon after his arrival last night, the first consul sent for the ministers of marine and war departments, and was closeted with them for two hours.—Report says that he is not very well satisfied with his journey to the coast; neither the works of Boulogne, nor the armament, were found in that forward state he expected; and the late storms and wrecks along the coast, had considerably abated the enthusiasm of the foldiers.

The Marquis Luchefini, and the Count Cobentzel, have this morning had conferences with the first consul, and with Talleyrand, and afterwards dispatched couriers to their respective courts. The rumors for a congress, and for negotiations between the belligerent powers, are daily increasing; and it is now said that Prussia has offered, and been accepted by France, as mediator, together with Austria, to restore a peace. The general opinion in our diplomatic circles is, that either before June hostilities will cease between England and France, or that Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Spain will join in the war.

BOSTON, March 9.
Frigate *Philadelphia*.

We are sorry to have to communicate to our readers the disagreeable intelligence that the U. S. frigate *Philadelphia*, of 44 guns, capt. Bainbridge, has fallen into the hands of the Tripolines. It appears that in pursuing a Barbary corsair, which was endeavoring to get in the harbor of Tripoli, she got on a rock or shoal; where she was attacked by a large number of gun-boats. Her situation rendered it impossible to bring the guns to bear properly upon the enemy; and the attention of the crew was necessarily divided between exertions in the combat and efforts to get the vessel afloat. After the best resistance the circumstances would permit, in an ineffectual action of four hours the Americans were compelled to surrender. It is said that there were 350 persons, officers and men, on board the *Philadelphia*. It is added that the officers were treated with humanity, but the men were ill-used.

Dispatches, announcing the above-mentioned unfortunate event, were put on board a vessel bound to Boston capt. Lombard, which failed from Cadiz upwards of fifty days since.

We understand that Capt. Williams, who has arrived at Gloucester, 32 days from Cadiz, informs that the officers of the *Philadelphia* had the liberty of the city on their parole, under the protection of the British consul; and that commodore Preble had purchased and equipped two vessels to be employed in an attempt to retake or destroy the frigate.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 21.

Yesterday the following message from the President was delivered to the Houses of Congress by Mr. Harvie:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,
I communicate to Congress a letter received from captain Brainbridge, commander of the *Philadelphia* frigate, informing us of the wreck of that vessel on the coast of Tripoli; and that himself, his officers, and men have fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. This accident renders it expedient to increase our force, and enlarge our expenses in the Mediterranean beyond what the last appropriation for naval service contemplated. I recommend therefore to the consideration of Congress such an addition to that appropriation as they may think the exigency requires.

TH: JEFFERSON.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a NOTE, given by me to Doctor John Duhamel, for 231. 19s. and 3d. in trade; as I have paid said note, I shall not pay it a second time.

Jeremiah Rogers.
March 27, 1804.

LAST OF LETTERS.
Remaining in the Post-Office, Lexington, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.

A
Thomas Ammon Mary Adams
Rev. R. Armstrong Thomas Arbuckle
John Anderson 5 Mr. Awberry
B
Mr. Betens
C. A. H. Bradford 2
Nathan Burrows
Abner Browning
John Biron
William B. H.
Alex. S. Bullett
Benajah Bolworth 2
Mr. Brownlee
Philip Barbour
Rev. L. Blackman 2
C
Joseph Crocket
James Coleman 4
William Cotton
Henry Crutcher
Thomas Chew
Patrick Cullin
Robert Craig
Frederick Cable 2
Ginny Cavins
Abraham Croyle
Hugh Crofford 2
Andrew Camble 2
Abraham Cass 11
Ben. S. Cox, or
Wm. L. Cox
George Cortice
Forbes & James
Devers
Richd. Downton
John Downing
William Elder
William Ellex
Wm. Ekfew 2.
Joseph Farkner
Wm. Florance
Joseph Fleming
Robert Frazier 3
James Gatewood
John Gardner 2
Samuel Gibson 2
Wm. Green
Lewis Gorden
H
Tho. Hopkins 2
Thomas Hill
John Huckstep
Andrew Huber
Warner Hawkins
John Halley
George Hunter
Thomas Homans
Joseph Herndon
Robert Hulton or
Robert Perry
Christ. Heckman
John Hardwith
Wm. Hayes 2
Peter Hall
Thos. Holloway
I
Peter January
Caly Jones
Grace Jones
William Jones
Wm. Kelly
James Kennedy
John B. Kalb
William Lewis
Hancock Lee
Daniel Lyle
John Lowrey 2
Sarah Lawton
James Leonard
John Marshall fr.
James Martin 3
James Morrison
John Bradford
Mary Morrison
Sam. M'Dowell
Charles and Wm.
Mitchell
John M'Kee
Caleb M'Dowell
John Moore
James M'Millan
Jacob M'Conoth
Benj. Merrill
Joseph Newmeyer
Thos. Ockltree
William Price
William Peacock
Edward Payne 2
Roger Patten
Samuel Pool
Henry Payne 2
William N. Potts
David Reid
John Reitor 2
Joseph Roberts
Elijah Ransdale
Benjamin Riley
Thomas Reilly
Jane Shearard
Samuel Scott 2
Danl. P. Strother
David Sutton
Charles Smith 2
Mary Adams
Thomas Arbuckle
Mr. Awberry
Seth Batts
John Braden 2
Richard Biddle
David Barrow
John Broadbuss
Jacob Brindle
Thomas Barr, sen.
Charles Buck
Thomas Bell
John Bell
James Crutcher
Cornelius Gurtricht
Levy Colbert
Vincent Cromwell
William Cox 2
John Crofs
James Chandler
James Clarkfon
Abner Clark
Jacob Crooth, and
Joseph Carter
James R. Collyer
John Clark
G. W. Cormichael 2
Peter Ceumbough
Louis Cramer
John Davis
Benj. Davis
Abram Devenport
Jacob Dientman
Sus. E. Eldridge
John English
Samuel Finley
Wm. Foard 2
Elisha Fisher
John Griffin
James Gray
Bernard Giltner
Ann Grimes
Joel Hitt
Richard Hiter 2
George Hamilton
George Hitle
John Hawkins
David Hillman
Wm. Holmes
Benj. Howard
James Hemphill
Jonathan Holmes
John W. Hinde
Sam. Himes
David Harbison
Ezek. Haydon
John Hamilton
J
J. B. January
John Jones
Arthur Irvin
Robert Juitt
Samuel Kelly
George Kitor
Jacob E. Lehre
Elias Langham 2
Abner Legrand
John Lowman
Cortland Lambert
Eli. M'Clenahan
Charles Myers
Robert M'Gimfey
Kitty Milton
Rev. J. Moore
Miles M'Cowen
Maria M. M'Calla
Sam. Mennet
Morris Mitchell
John Molley
Gabriel Madison
Robt. M'Nitt
John Minner
Chas. Mitchell
Thos. Nicholson
Alexander Prin-
gle, care of Da-
vid Longhead 3
William Pringle
Aaron Prather
Harriet Prentiss
Arthur T. Paul
Rev. mr. Rankin 2
David Robinson
David Ross
John Rice
William Russell 3
Michael Rice
Robert Scott 2
Thomas Shanklin
Weathers Smith
William Simpson
John Springer

James Sheets Joseph Sprake
John South David Shely
Saml. Swearingen
William Todd ny Thomas
Nelson Thomason Charles Terrell 2
Joseph Thomson Elder Carter Tar-
Fortunatus Tomp-
kins Sand. Thomason
Elizabeth Thomb William Thrulsten
Philip Thomas G. R. Tompkins
Geo. Tegarden 2 Rev. David Tho-
Tegarden & How-
ard Peter Trisler 2
Nathan G. Tho- Hon. B. Thrullon
mas, or Antho-
Isaiah Taylor
Edward Violet Isaac Voorhies
William Veale Patrick Vance
Jales Vigus

Caleb Wallace Spencer Watkins
William Wallace Archd. Williams
and Mott Andrew Walker
Margaret Woods Emanl. Wainma
John Winn Rev. mr. Welsh
John P. Wagon Sufannah William-
George Webb son 2
Rebecca Worley William Watfon
Robert Wilson William Waldron
Mary Watts Edward West
Isaac W. Walk- J. Wilson
er 2 John Williams
Isaac Wells 2 George W. Ward 5
Richard Yates Geo. Young, fen.
Englehart Yeiser David Young.
JOHN JORDAN, jr. P. M.
April 1, 1804.

Alex. Parker & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadel-
phia, and are now opening in the
new brick house, on Main street, direct-
ly opposite the court house, a very ex-
tensive and elegant assortment of

Merchandize,

CONSISTING OF
Superfine and coarse broad cloths;
Cassimeres & cabsinets,
Wide and narrow chintzes assorted,
Coarse and fine muslins assorted,
Satins, mantuas, luteastrings & crapes as-
sorted,
Men's and women's silk and cotton hose,
A variety of silk and muslin shawls,
Silk and muslin handkerchiefs,
Merilles quilting,
Dimities and stuffs,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish linens,
Russia sheetings, bed tickings & drillings,
Kidd, morocco and buff slippers,
The best Madeira, Sherry, Port and Lon-
don particular wines,
French brandy, Jamaica spirits & shrub,
Teas, loaf sugar, chocolate & coffee of
the first quality,
Hard ware, queen's, glass and china
wares assorted,
Sheet copper, bar-iron, sickles and fythes
of the first quality,
With almost every other article in de-
mand; which they will sell at the most
reduced prices for cash.
Lexington, April 3, 1804.

BY virtue of a decree of the circuit
court of Fayette, we the undersig-
ned commissioners, will expose to sale, for
ready cash, on the 12th inst. at the court
house door in Lexington, the following
tracts of Land and personal property, or
so much thereof as will be sufficient to
satisfy a decree, made in the said court,
in favour of George Trotter and Alex-
ander Scott against James Kincaid, viz.
9,500 acres of land lying on Rock-
castle, in Madison county.
271 acres, lying on the waters of
Deep creek, a branch of Chaplain, in
Washington county.
Also, 647 acres in Washington coun-
ty, be the same more or less.
12 kettles and the apparatus thereto
belonging for making salt petre, at Kin-
caid's cave, on the first mentioned tract.
One negro man, sundry horses and cat-
tle, and all the household furniture be-
longing to the said Kincaid.
Andrew M'Calla,
John Jordan, jr. and
Thomas Wallace. Conf.
April 2d, 1804. 2w

Harrison Circuit Court Sd.
February term, 1804,
John Allison, complainant,
Against
B. Wards, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
T appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant, William Ward, is not
an inhabitant of this state; and not having
entered his appearance herein, it is ordered
that he do appear here, on the third day of the next
June term, and enter his appearance herein,
and give security to perform the decree of the
court, otherwise the complainant's bill will be
taken against him for confessed—and that this
order be published in some public newspaper
in this state, for two months successively.
A copy. Attest,
W. Moore, C. H. C. C.

Missing.

A NUMBER of papers belonging to
Andrew Holmes, deceased, any in-
formation respecting them will be thank-
fully received by
Jon. Holmes, Adm'r.
March 24, 1804. 3w
For the remainder of Mr. Paine's
Letter to the people of England, and
more advertisements, see Gazette
Extra.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF OPHELIA.

WRITTEN BY A CAROLINIAN.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam chari capitis? Præcipue lugubres
Cantus Melpomene, cui liquidam Pater
Vocem cum Cythara dedit. Hor.

WHERE Death, destructive tyrant, glooms
around, [spread]
And mould'ring tombs are o'er the prospect
Lo! in yon sacred solitary ground,
The fair Ophelia reeks among the dead.

Ah! what avail'd chat from life's morning hour,
I gaz'd with rapture on her blushing face;
With her of love confest'd the mutual power,
Now to resign her to Death's cold embrace?
How mournful verily, in softest numbers flow,
Heave thou my breast, with inexpressive woe!

For her ye flowrets mourn, your graces fled,
For her ye pliant willows bending weep;
Ye roses wild, your choicest odours shed,
Where lo! Ophelia's eyes are clos'd in sleep.

For her funeral cypresses wave thy head,
And mournful creek within the ruffling
gale, [spread]
Whilst the sad yew its gloomy shade shall
And cast a solemn shroud o'er the vale.
Flow mournful verily, in softest numbers flow,
Heave thou my breast, with inexpressive woe!

No more beneath the blossom'd bower reclin'd,
With me shall the avoid the mid-day beam;
Or in the cool sequester'd valley wind
Along the margin of some silv'ry stream.

No more he'll seek the solitary grove,
When twilight faintly on the horizon glows;
Where Philomela tunes her notes of love,
And hushes listening nature to repose.
Flow mournful verily, in softest numbers flow,
Heave thou my breast, with inexpressive woe!

Should I be doom'd to part the watery roar,
A wretch by billows and misfortunes hurld;
An exile, distant from my native shore,
A friendless wand'ring pilgrim of the world?

Yet while this breast shall with existence beat,
Those eyes to cheerless view the orb of day;
E'en when fear glides the tide of vital heat,
And weaken'd nature sickens with decay;
Still shall my verse in softest numbers flow,
And my breast heave with inexpressive woe.

T. R. S.

"Trifles light as air."

A LAWYER, at Poughkeepsie, was
applied to, during his lifetime, by an in-
dignant neighbor, for his opinion on a
question of law, in which the interests of
the latter, were materially involved.
The lawyer gave him his advice, and
charged the poor man three dollars for it.
"There is the money," said his client,
"it is all I have in the world, and my
family have been a long time without
pork." "Thank God," replied the law-
yer, "my wife has never known the
want of pork, since we were married."
"Nor never will," the countryman re-
joined, "so long as she has to great a
hog as you." The lawyer was so pleas-
ed with the repartee, that he forgave the
poor fellow, and returned his money.

LEAP YEAR.

IT has from time immemorial, been
considered a rightful prerogative of the
ladies, in Leap Year, without subjecting
themselves to any imputation of the want
of modesty, to make the first advances
in negotiations for matrimonial alli-
ances. The present is the first leap year
which has occurred for seven years. A
correspondent enquires whether these
circumstances will account for the un-
usual number of marriages which have
already taken place, and which are like-
ly to take place in the course of the
year. *Cas. U. S.*

FOR SALE.

A LOT on Main street, containing 40 feet
front; on which is a log house 18 feet
square, a very good horse mill 45 by 32, and
a well of water. Also a house and lot on Mid-
berry street, containing 32 feet 5 inches front
and 138 feet back on Thomas Whitney's back
line. For further particulars apply to the
subscriber, living on the lots.

John Harrison.

Lexington, March 13, 1844. tf

COTTON YARN,

A superior quality, for sale at the
store of
Walker Baylor & Son,
tf Lexington.

Nail Manufactory.

GEORGE NORTON,
TAKES this method of informing
his friends, and the public in gen-
eral, that he continues carrying on the
NAIL MANUFACTORY,

On Main street; and has on hand a
large assortment of Cut and Hammered
NAILS, of the best quality, SPRIGS,
BRADS, &c. which he will sell at the
most reduced prices for Cash. A large
quantity of BAR IRON of the best
quality, from the iron works of Benner
and Dorsey, also for sale.

Lexington, January 2, 1844.

Nicholas county, Nov. 12, 1843.
Taken up by John Kiles, on Main Licking,
one bright bay Horse, seven years old, about
fifteen and a half hands high, some saddle spots,
a large star in his forehead, a long switchtail,
a natural trotter, and good before, no brand
appraised to \$50.

David Gray, J. P. N. C.

Pilgrim's Songster;
file, at this Office,
Price 25 cents.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW
& BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen
with a hot dye, which I will warrant
to stand, or return the money, and on
as reasonable terms as any dyer in
Lexington. I will dye wool a deep
blue at 15. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
At the sign of the Golden Boot &
Shoe, in the old court-house,
corner of Main & Cross-streets,
Lexington.

September 13th, 1843.

N. B. If you want to have your
cotton coloured free from spots, type
your cuts loose. H. C.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,
WANT to purchase a quantity of

INSPECTED TOBACCO,
At any of the ware-houses on the
Kentucky river, for which they will
give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or
ALL CASH in nine months. Apply
at their store opposite the market-
house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1843

CASH,
Will be given for
TALLOW & CHEESE.

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis
Sanders & Co's store, next door to the
Nail Factory, Main street Lexington—
A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and
will PRACTICE LAW in the Gen-
eral Court, and in the Fayette, Jesso-
mine, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and
Madison Circuit Courts.

tf November 10th, 1843.

REMOVAL.

Maccoun & Tilford,
HAVE removed their STORE to
the house formerly occupied by
McIlr's Saml. & Geo. Trotter.
July 26th, 1843.

Brown & West's Patent WOODEN STILLS.

HAVE been in use for some time, in
the vicinity of Lexington, and have re-
ceived the most unequivocal approbation
of those who have used them. Practical
Distillers whose certificates could be
easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can
construct a Still on this plan, in
three or four days, and the cost of Stills
which will contain 500 gallons, will not
exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from
all disagreeable taste) is produced by one
operation, which saves the expense and
trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times
as fast as the common stills and require a
very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of pur-
chasing the Patent Right for States, coun-
ties, or single distilleries, will please to
apply to the Patentees in Lexington,
Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50
dollars.

FOR SALE.

A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill
and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Sil-
ver creek, in Madison county, about
six miles from the court-house, and
ten miles from the Kentucky river,
to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any
in the State, and the Mills and Distil-
lery in prime order. For terms ap-
ply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.
Madison county }
Oct. 1st, 1843. } tf

WHEREAS a number of the officers of the
late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-
tunate enough to locate their claims in a
tract of country, since found to be com-
prehended within the Indian claims. This is
therefore to give notice, that application is
intended to be made, in the name of all those
who with redress, by petition to Congress;—
and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-
ship of the case, but other land will be sub-
stituted. The agent who undertakes the man-
agement of the business, asks, as compensa-
tion, one third only, of what land is actually
located and ultimately saved, he being at all
expense to patenting the land. All who wish,
upon these terms, their claims to be attended
to, are requested to write forthwith, to Thomas
Bodley, of Lexington, who will communi-
cate with such agent.

Bourbon, set.

Taken up by Robt. Scrogin,
on the waters of Sykes, one deer coloured last
spring horse Colt, no brand, near hind foot
white, about four feet high, large blaze in the
face—appraised to 10 dollars. Given under
my hand this 7th day Jan. 1844.

David Clarkson, J. P.

Taken up by Henry Bushong, on the head of
the East Fork of Big Barren, a black Horse,
five years old—14 hands high—has a star and
hoof—all his feet white—hip-hot—no brand
perceivable—appraised to 30 dollars.—June 25th
1843.

A copy. refile—
W. Logan, Clk.

War Department, Feb. 3d, 1844

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received
at the office of the secretary for the depart-
ment of war, until the eighteenth day of May
next ensuing, for the supply of all rations
which may be required for the use of the United
States, from the 1st day of October, 1844,
until the 30th day of September 1845,
both days inclusive, at the following places,
viz:—

First. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac,
Chicago, Fort Wayne, the post on the
Miami of the Lakes, and at any place or places,
where troops are or may be stationed,
marched or recruited within the State of Ohio;
and at any place or places within the Indian
territory, north of the 41st degree of north
latitude.

Second. At South West Point, Tellico,
Knoxville, Nashville, and within the Cherokee
nation between Tennessee and Georgia, and
on the Tennessee river, and on the road be-
tween said river and Nashville, and at any
place or places where troops are or may be
stationed, marched or recruited within the
States of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Third. At the garrison near Vincennes, on
the river Wabash.

Fourth. At Fort Mifflin, near the mouth
of the Ohio, Kaskaskias, and at any place or
places where troops are or may be stationed,
marched or recruited within the Indiana terri-
tory, south of the 41st degree of north lati-
tude, (Vincennes excepted.)

Fifth. At St. Louis, New Madrid, and any
place or places where troops are or may be
stationed, marched or recruited in Louisiana,
north of the settlements on the river Arkan-
sas.

Sixth. At Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas, Nat-
chez, Fort Adams, Fort Stoddard on the Mo-
bile, and at any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Mississippi territory, and on the
road between Natchez and the Tennessee river,
(the post on said river excepted.)

Seventh. At New Orleans, and any place or
places on the Mississippi river, below Fort
Adams, and at Opelousas, Natchitoches, and
at any other place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited in
Louisiana, not before mentioned, or provided
for.

Separate proposals will also be received as
aforesaid, for the supply of all rations, which
may be required for the use of the United
States, from the first day of January, 1845,
until the 31st day of December of the same
year, both days inclusive, within the several
States herein after mentioned, viz:

Eighth. At Fort Wilkinson, Cockspur
Island, and at any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the State of Georgia, and on the In-
dian boundary between Georgia and the Creek
nation.

Ninth. At Charleston, Rocky Mountain,
on the head waters of the Santee, and at any
place or places where troops are or may be
stationed, marched or recruited within the
States of South and North Carolina.

Tenth. At Norfolk, and at any place or
places where troops are or may be stationed,
marched or recruited, within the State of Vir-
ginia.

Eleventh. At Fort M'Henry, and at any
place or places where troops are or may be
stationed, marched or recruited within the
State of Maryland and the District of Colum-
bia.

Twelfth. At Fort Mifflin, Pittsburg, Car-
lisle, and at any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jer-
sey, and Delaware.

Thirteenth. At Fort Jay, West Point, Al-
bany, Schenectady, and at any place or places
where troops are or may be stationed, marched
or recruited within the State of New York,
(Niagara excepted.)

Fourteenth. At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wol-
cott, and at any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island
and Vermont.

Fifteenth. At Fort Independence, (Boston
harbour) and at any place or places where
troops are or may be stationed, marched or re-
cruited within the State of Massachusetts, (the
district of Maine excepted.)

Sixteenth. At Portsmouth, Portland, and
at any place or places where troops are or may
be stationed, marched or recruited within the
State of New-Hampshire and the district of
Maine.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef or three quarters of a pound
of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour,
one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at
the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of
vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound
and one half of candles, to every hundred rat-
ions. The prices of the several component
parts of the ration should be specified; but the
United States reserve the right of making
such alterations in the price of the component
parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the
price of each part thereof bear a just propor-
tion to the proposed price for the whole ration.

The rations are to be furnished in such quan-
tities, that there shall at all times, during the
term of the proposed contract, be sufficient
for the consumption of the troops at Michi-
limackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Chicago
for six months in advance, and at each of the
other posts on the Western waters for at least
three months in advance, of good and whole-
some provisions, if the same shall be required.
It is also to be permitted to all and every of
the Commandants of fortified places or posts
to call for as many rations as the same can be
transported, or at any time in the case of ur-
gency such supplies of like provisions in ad-
vance, as in the discretion of the Commandant
shall be deemed proper.

It is to be understood that the contractor is
to be at the expense and risk of insuring the
supplies to the troops, and that all losses sus-
tained by the depredation of an enemy, or by
means of the troops of the United States, shall
be paid by the United States at the price of the
articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the
deposition of two or more persons of credible
characters and the certificate of a commissioned
officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and
the amount of the articles for which compensa-
tion shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved
to the United States of requiring that none
of the supplies which may be furnished under
any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued
until the supplies which have been or may be
furnished under contracts now in force, have
been consumed, and that a supply in advance
may be always required at any of the fixed
posts on the Sea board or Indian frontiers, not
exceeding three months.

H. DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

Blanks
Of all kinds for sale at the office of the
Kentucky Gazette.

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz.

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek,
on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.

2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek,
including Frozen creek, branches of the Ken-
tucky river, about 9 miles above its three
forks.

2367 acres on the North fork of Rock Ca-
tle river.

350 acres on the Southern fork of Kentuck-
y river, opposite the mouth of Hickman
creek.

2000 acres including the main branch of
Welch's creek, waters of Green river.

250 acres in the Illinois grant, 918 poles

For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert
Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county,
or to William Sudduth Clarke county.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road
crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;
this tract contains about three hundred
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is
well timbered; has on it a good mill
seat, and is an excellent stand for a pub-
lic house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover
Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Dunham's Town, seven from Williams-
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-
hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush
creek, a few miles from New Market,
N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-
ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented
for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,
part of a tract of eight thousand acres,
surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-
nevoth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Ken-
tucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and
patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky,
surveyed and patented for Moody and
M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the wa-
ters of Russell's creek, Green river.

825 acres, Jefferson county, Kentuck-
y, about four miles from Louisville, 40
acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,
about six miles from Frankfort; on this
tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main street, and
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot
in this place.

The above described property will be
sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBAC-
CO, or on giving bond with good securi-
ty, a considerable credit may be had.—
For further particulars enquire of An-
drew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or
to the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1843. }

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING OPENED A

Tavern,

IN that large frame house, in the town
of Winchester, in Clarke county, ad-
joining the public square, and hitherto
occupied by Maj. Robert Clarke, as a
store-house; makes use of the conveni-
ence of a news-paper to inform the pub-
lic, that in addition to a large and con-
venient boulev, with several remote and pri-
vate rooms, he has provided himself with
good officers, and large and commodious
stables, furnished with hay and grain, a
good and well chosen assortment of im-
ported and home made liquors, as well as
other necessaries for keeping a good
house.

GEORGE WEBB.

March 15th, 1844. 3ct

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
And for sale by Daniel Bradford, Lex-
ington; E. C. Berry, Frankfort;
and John Bultard, Louisville, price
fifty Cents,

Notes on the Navigation of the
Mississippi.

Subscribers are requested to call for
their copies.

10th March, 1844.

Americanus,

(A JACK ASS)

WILL stand at my farm, 1 1-4 miles from
Lexington, and will cover mares at 8
dollars the season, 4 dollars the leap, or 12 dol-
lars to insure a mare with foal, which may be
delivered in Lexington, by the last day of No-
vember. Attended notes must in all cases be
sent with the mares.

Robt. Barr.

AMERICANUS was got by General Washing-
ton's old Jack, out of a Mare Jennet—He
is nearly or quite 13 hands high, rising 5 years
old, long and heavy made.

March 16, 1844.

JUST IMPORTED,
And now opening for sale by WILLIAM
LEAVY, at his store in Lexington,
A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHO-
SEN ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
ON the most reduced terms for cash;
consisting of the following articles,
besides a number of others too tedious
to insert: viz.

Superfine, Fine, Coarse & Double milled drab Coatings, Calimenes, Moreens, Durants, Joan's spinning, Bombazettes & Wild- bore, Irish linens, Velveteen, Thicksetts, Fancy & Constitution Cords, Scarlet Cardinals, Dimities, Marcellies, Newest Fashion Toila- nets, Stripe & plain man's fatten for wall-coat- ing, Luteifings, Mantus, Senshews, Fellings and fittins, Nankens, Calicoes, Chintzes, Plain and figured Cambric, Jaconet, Tamboured, India, Book and Lappet Silk, Worsted & Mo- hair Plain, Cotton, worsted and silk Hosi, The best Philadelphia made Umbrellas, Leather, Sattinets, Plain, Spangled, Morocco & Kid Mill, Fit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Dove-tail, and Compass	Files and Rasps, Cotton, wool, and toy Cams, Anvils, Vices, Steel, Saddlery, Ironmongery and Cut- lery, And best London Pew- ter, A general assortment of imported Cut & Wrought Nails, Window Glass, to- gether with a very large assortment of Glass, China, and Queen's Ware, Also a number of Law, History, Divinity & School Writing Paper, Slates and moreore Pocket Books, An extensive variety of GROCERIES viz:— Imperial, Hyson Chulong, Young Hyson, Hyson, & Bohea, A superior quality of Coffee, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Nutmeg, Madder, Allum, Logwood, All kinds of Hatters' Trimnings, and Dye Stuffs, Paints and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.
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Wanted Immediately,
THREE or FOUR HANDS,
TO work in a stone quarry, for which ge-
nerous wages will be given in Cash and Mer-
chandize. Black men preferred.

tf John R. Shaw.

Bourbon Circuit—February term 1844.

Jacob Mitchell, complainant,

Against

Smith's Heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants William Smith,
Guil Smith, Peter Coffee, and his
wife, Thomas Wilson, and Elizabeth his wife,
not having entered their appearance herein a-
greeable to the act of assembly and rules of
this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction
of the court that they are not inhabitants of
this commonwealth, on the motion of the
complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that
they do appear here on the third day of the
next May term and answer the complainant's
bill, that a copy of this order be inserted for
eight weeks successively in some one of the
Gazettes of this State.

A copy. Attest,

Tbo. Arnold, C. B. C. C.

Garrard Circuit—February term, 1844.

Robert Henry, complainant,

Against

Alexander Carns, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having enter-
ed his appearance herein agreeable to
law and the rules of this court, and not being
an inhabitant of the State, on motion of the
complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that
the said defendant appear here on the third
day of our next May term, and answer the
complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken
for confessed; and that a copy of this order
be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette,
for two months, according to law.

A copy. Attest,

Benj. Letcher, C. G. C. C.

Garrard Circuit—February term, 1844.

James Guthrie, complainant,

Against

Alexander Carns, &c. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Carns

Kentucky Gazette--Extra.

TUESDAY, April 3, 1804.

THOMAS PAINE,
TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.
(Concluded.)

The plan of a descent upon England by gun-boats, began after the first peace with Austria and the acquisition of Belgium by France. Before that acquisition France had no territory on the north sea, and it is there the descent will be carried on. Dunkirk was then her northern limit. The English coast opposite to France on the channel, from the straits between Dover and Calais to the land's end, about three hundred miles, is high, bold and rocky, to the height, in many places perpendicular, of three, four or five hundred feet, and it is only where there are breaks in the rock at Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. that a landing can be made, and as those places could easily be protected, because England was mistress of the channel, France had no opportunity of making an invasion, unless she could first defeat the English fleet. But the union of Belgium to France makes a new order of things.

The English coast on the North sea, includes the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Lincolnshire as well as a bowling green, and approachable in every part for more than two hundred miles. The shore is a clean, firm sand, where a flat bottomed boat may row dry a ground. The country people use it as a race ground and for other sports when the tide is out. It is the weak and defenceless part of England, and it is impossible to make it otherwise. And besides this, there is not a port or harbor in it where ships of the line or large frigates can rendezvous for its protection. The Belgic coast and that of Holland which joins it, is directly opposite this defenceless part, and open a new passage for invasion. The Dutch fishermen know this coast better than the English themselves, except those who live upon it; and the Dutch smugglers know every creek and corner in it.

The original plan, formed in the time of the directory (but now much more extensive) was to build one thousand boats, each sixty feet long, sixteen feet broad, to draw about two feet water, to carry a twenty-four or thirty-six pounder in the head and a field piece in the stern to be run out as soon as they touched ground. Each boat was to carry an hundred men, making in the whole one hundred thousand; and to row with 20 or 25 oars on a side. Bonaparte was appointed to the command, and by an agreement between him and me I was to accompany him, as the intention of the expedition was to give the people of England an opportunity of forming a government for themselves and thereby bring about peace. I have no reason to suppose this part of the plan is altered, because there is nothing better Bonaparte can do. As to the clamor spread by some of the English newspapers that he comes for plunder, it is absurd. Bonaparte is too good a general to undisciplined and dissolve his army by plundering, and too good a politician as well as much accustomed to great achievements, to make plunder his object. He goes against the government that has declared war against him.

As the expedition could choose its time of setting off either after a storm, when the English fleet would be blown off, or in a calm, or in a fog; and as 30 hours rowing would be able to carry them over, the probability is it would arrive, and when arrived no ship of the line or large frigate could approach it on account of the shoalness of the coast; and besides this the boats would form a floating battery close in with the shore of a thousand pieces of heavy artillery; and an attempt of Nelson against the gun-boats at Boulogne shows the insufficiency of ships in such situations. About two hundred and fifty gun-boats were built when the expedition was abandoned for that of Egypt, to which the preparations had served as a feint.

The present impolitic war by the English government has now renewed the plan, and that with much greater energy than before and with national unanimity. All France is alive to chastise the English government for recommencing the war, and all Europe stands still to behold it. The preparations for the invasion have already demonstrated to France, that England ought never have permitted her to know, which is, that she can hold the English government in terror and the whole country in alarm whenever she pleases, and that without employing a single ship of the line, and more effectually than if she had an hundred sail. The boasted navy of England is out-done by gun-boats. It is a revolution in naval tactics. But we live in an age of revolutions.

The preparations in England for defence are also great, but they are marked with an ominous trait of character, there is something fullen on the face of affairs in England. Not an address has been presented to the king by any county, city, town or corporation since the declaration of war. The people unite for the protection of themselves and property against whatever events may

happen, but they are not pleased and their silence is the expression of their discontent.

Another circumstance, curious and awkward, was the conduct of the house of commons with respect to their address to the king in consequence of the king's speech at the opening of parliament. The address which is always an echo of the speech, was voted without opposition, and this equivocal silence passed for unanimity. The next thing was to present it, and it was made the order for the next day that the house should go up in a body to the king with the speaker at the head for that purpose. The time fixed was half after three, and it was expected the procession would be numerous, three or four hundred at least, in order to show their zeal and their loyalty, and their thanks to the king for his intention of taking the field. But when half after three arrived, only thirty members were present, and, without forty, (the number that makes a house) the address could not be presented. The sergeant was then sent out, with the authority of a press warrant, to search for members, and by four o'clock he returned with just enough to make up forty and the procession set off with the slowness of a funeral, for it was remarked it went slower than usual.

Such a circumstance in such a critical juncture of affairs, and on such an occasion, shews at least a great indifference towards the government. It was like saying, you have brought us into a great deal of trouble and we have no personal thanks to make to you. We have voted the address as a customary matter of form and we leave it to find its way to you as well as it can.

If the invasion succeed, I hope Bonaparte will remember that this war has not been provoked by the people. It is altogether the act of the government without their consent or knowledge; and though the late peace appears to have been invidious from the first on the part of government, it was received by the people with a sincerity of joy.

There is yet perhaps one way, if it be not too late, to put an end to this burdensome state of things, and which threatens to be worse; which is for the people, now they are embodied for their own protection, to instruct their representatives in parliament to move for the fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens, for a treaty ought to be fulfilled. The present is an uncommon case accompanied with uncommon circumstances, and it must be got over by means suited to the occasion. What is Malta to them? The possession of it might serve to extend the patronage and influence of the crown on the appointment to new offices, and the part that would fall to the people would be to pay the expense. The more acquisitions the government makes abroad, the more taxes the people have to pay at home. This has always been the case in England.

The non-fulfilment of a treaty ruins the honor of a government, and spreads a reproach over the character of a nation. But when a treaty of peace is made with the concealed design of not fulfilling it, and war is declared for the avowed purpose of avoiding it, the case is still worse. The representative system does not put it in the power of an individual to declare war of his own will. It must be the act of the body of the representatives, for it is their constituents who are to pay the expense. The state which the people of England are now in, shews the extreme danger of trusting this power to the caprice of an individual, whatever title he may bear. In that country this power is assumed by what is called the crown, for it is not constituted by any legal authority. It is a branch from the trunk of monarchical despotism.

By this impolitic declaration of war, the government of England have put every thing to issue; and no wife general would commence an action he might avoid, where little is to be gained by gaining the battle, and every thing is to be lost by losing it. An invasion and a revolution, which consequently includes that of Ireland, stand now on the same ground. What part the people may finally take in a contest pregnant with such an issue, is yet to be known. By the experiment of raising the country in mass the government have put arms into the hands of men whom they would have sent to Botany Bay but a few months before, had they found a pike in their possession. The honor of this project, which is copied from France, is claimed by Mr. Pitt; and no project of his has yet succeeded in the end, except that of raising the taxes and ruining the bank. All his schemes in the revolutionary war of France failed of success and finished in discredit. If Bonaparte is remarkable for an unexampled series of good fortune, Mr. Pitt is remarkable for a contrary fate; and his want of popularity with the people, whom he deserted and betrayed on the question of a reform of parliament, sheds no beams of glory round his projects.

If the present eventful crisis, for an eventful one it is, should end in a revolution, the people of England have, within their glance, the benefit of experience both in theory and fact. This was not the case at first. The American revolution began on untried ground. The rep-

resentative system of government was then unknown in practice, and but little thought of in theory. The idea that man must be governed by effigy and show, and that superstitious reverence was necessary to establish authority, had so benumbed the reasoning faculties of man, that some bold exertion was necessary to shock them into reflection. But the experiment has now been made. The practice of almost thirty years, the last twenty of which have been of peace, notwithstanding the wrong headed tumultuous administration of John Adams, has proved the excellence of the representative system, and the new world is now the preceptor of the old. The children are become the fathers of their progenitors.

With respect to the French revolution, it was begun by good men and on good principles, and I have always believed it would have gone on so, had not the provocative interference of foreign powers, of which Pitt was the principal and vindictive agent, distracted it into madness and frown jealousies among the leaders.

The people of England have now two revolutions before them. The one as an example; the other as a warning. Their own wisdom will direct them what to chuse and what to avoid, and every thing which regards their happiness, combined with the common good of mankind, I wish them honor and success.

THOMAS PAINE.
America, March 4, 1804.

The celebrated, imported, and real bred Hunter,

Paymaster,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season, at my stable in Lexington, at the reduced price of 15 dollars the season, the money to be paid by the 1st day of September; 25 dollars to insure a foal, the money to be refunded, provided the mare proves not to have been with foal, if the mare remains the property of the person who puts her to the horse; 10 dollars the leap, paid at the stable door. Any gentleman's mare that is put by the season, and does not prove to be with foal, shall have the liberty of sending her gratis next season. Attest: pay notes will be required with the mares in all cases where the money is not paid. Mr. Peter Lott, who has the direction and management of the horse, will pay particular attention to any mares sent to him; an extensive pasture under good fence, and well watered, is provided, and will be furnished gratis to mares sent from a distance, and may be grain fed at 3s. per week. All accidents and escapes to be at the risk of their owners.

PAYMASTER

Was imported from England by Mr. Rylander of New-York, is a beautiful blood bay, well marked, 16 hands high, rising 9 years old, and for figure, bone, strength, action, carriage, and movement, he is equal to any horse on the continent; and his character as a good and sure foal getter, stands high.

PEDIGREE.

He was got by Paymaster, who was got by Homer, Homer was got by Old Paymaster, his dam by the Damascus Arabian, who was the sire of Mr. March's Signal, who won 7 times out of 8, at New-Market; and was also the sire of Mr. Vernon's Flush, who won 3 times out of 4, at New-Market, and of several others, which have produced excellent racers. Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, by Antonius, who won 700 guineas at New-Market, in 1775, when 6 started. Paymaster's dam was got by Snake, his grand dam by old Traveller.

JOHN W. HUNT.

March 10, 1804.

The full blooded Horse

Young Baronet,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Walter Carr's on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington, and will be let to mares at Sixteen Dollars the season, which may be paid in merchantable Wheat, at the Lexington call price, delivered at my mill, at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or crop Tobacco at the market price, at any inspection on the Kentucky river, provided they are delivered between the 15th November and 20th of January; or may be discharged by paying Twelve Dollars cash, in the season; or Ten Dollars when the mare is put, and Seven Dollars the single leap, to be paid in hand—to insure a mare with foal, Twenty Dollars; every sixth mare will be given in. The season commences the 10th of March, and ends the 15th July.

BARONET.

Is a thorough bred horse, full 15 hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour,

five years old this spring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal, if not superior, to any horse ever imported. Old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart. and got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snapp, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great great grand dam by Flying-Childers, out of a Confederate Filley—she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan—Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Osello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair, her grand dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delancey; Wild-Dair became so famous that he was returned to England.

PERFORMANCE.

Old Baronet, at 3 years old, won the Catterick sweep-stakes of 90 guineas, beating Tendem, Paymaster, Kinlock, and several others. The next time he started, won a £50 plate. The following year, beat Windlestone a match for 500 guineas (or 2500 dollars) and won a £50 plate at New-Malton, beating Famerlane, Seducer, Africh, Hutchinson and Revis, after which he was sold to his royal highness the prince of Wales. Baronet when 6 years old won the great Catland stakes of 4100 guineas (or 19, 133 dollars) when 19 horses started amongst which were Express, Escape, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c. Good pasture, and good attendance to mares coming from a distance, and if required, will be corn-fed, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ELISHA J. WINTER.
Lexington, March 1, 1804.

The thorough bred Horse

OLYMPUS,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable, within two miles of Greentown, and will cover mares at the moderate price of Ten Dollars in cash, payable at the expiration of the season, or I will receive in payment good healthy three year old steers and upwards, if delivered at my house before the 15th of June next, at the rate of 15s. per hundred for the neat weight, which shall be judged by two good respectable men, in case the parties cannot agree. Five Dollars the single leap to be paid when the mare is covered. Twenty dollars to insure a foal. Good pasture for mares at a distance gratis. I have three fields well enclosed in grass, one of 70 acres in blue grass, the other two of 60 acres each, well let with nimble will, and other grass. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible for either. The season to begin the 1st of April, and expire the 15th of July. If there should be any mares who are not done with the horse at that time, they may be put longer.

OLYMPUS:

Is a beautiful sorrel, full fifteen hands three inches high, four years old this spring, well formed, and is of the best running blood, as will appear from his pedigree. He was got by the celebrated imported horse Diomed; his dam by col. Symm's Old-Wild-Air, his grand dam by col. Baylor's imported horse Fearnought, his great grand dam by the celebrated imported horse Starling, his great great grand dam by Morton's imported horse Traveller, and out of a full bred mare. The dam of Olympus is the dam of Overton's filly, who has made a considerable figure on the turf, in Virginia. Old Diomed, has undoubtedly been one of the best racers on the English turf, his winnings in one year amounted to 5120 guineas. And his winnings next year, amounted to 2580 guineas. After that he run only for the King's plates, and acquired great credit. He covered nigh, and his colts are ranked among the best horses in England, he was 21 years old when he was imported to America, and ever since has covered higher than any horse in Virginia, and from the great success his colts had last fall, he now stands at 15 guineas a mare, which is five more than he covered at before, and is 27 years old this spring.

Wm. BARRET.
Green county, March 15th 1804

Political, Commercial and Moral

REFLECTIONS

On the late cession of

LOUISIANA

To the United States.

By ALLAN B. MACRUDR.

For sale at this office.

ALBERT,

BRED by Col. John Hoskins, in King and Queen county, Virginia, will continue to stand the ensuing season, at my stable, in Scott county, which will commence the twentieth of March and end the first of August, at the price, published last season viz. Eighteen dollars on a promissory attested note sent with the mare, payable the twenty-fifth day of December ensuing, which may be discharged by the payment of Fifteen Dollars, paid by the first day of August ensuing. Nine Dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, and if she should take the second time, Nine Dollars will be required as above, then the mare will be entitled to the season. Thirty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, provided the owner keeps her until it is expressly known that she is not in foal; but if they should part with the mare before the time expressed, the owner must be entitled to pay the insurance money. In all cases, half a Dollar to the groom, paid when the mare receives the horse. Large pasturage of Blue Grass, Timothy and Clover, well enclosed, gratis, for any mares coming more than twelve miles. Mares may be furnished with grain plentifully, at 3 shillings per week, for all those who may so direct, all care imaginable will be taken to accommodate my customers; but will not be answerable for casualties, escapes, &c. that may happen. Boys coming with mares shall have their board gratis.

ROBERT SANDERS.
March the 7th, 1803.

The thorough bred horse ALBERT was got by Americus, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by Dampier, out of Col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fishers. Americus was got by the imported horse Shark, Shark was got by Mark, his dam by Shafton's Snap, his grand dam by Marlborough, out of a natural Barb mare. Wild Air was got by Fearnought. Fearnought by Regulus, Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian. Vampier was got by Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Kitty Fisher was got by Cade, which was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Albert's dam was the dam of Kitty Medley, Minerva, Melza, Americus, Rozetta, and they have proved themselves to be the best stock in America. Albert will be six years old in April, upwards of five feet two inches high, a bay roan.

JOHN HOSKINS,
King & Queen county, Virg.
February the 5th, 1803.

Teste,
William Shortridge,
Francis Kerr,
John Edwards.

WHEREAS some reports have been prevailing, which originated from designing men, that Albert had scarcely a mare that proved in foal from the last season, I think it necessary to inform gentlemen, that the report is erroneous. Although false as it is, it might prove an injury to Albert's reputation, also my interest; but hope gentlemen of understanding will judge for themselves. I put nineteen mares to Albert, several at two years old, and have not the least doubt of sixteen of them being in foal, neither have I heard of more than five or six that failed being in foal.

ROBERT SANDERS.
March the 7th, 1804.

I hereby certify that I lived with Col. Robert Sanders last year, and was present when almost every mare was put to Albert, which was upwards of ninety, and have never heard of more than five or six that have failed being with foal; further I believe him to be a sure foal getter.

BENJ. WHARTON,
Scott county.

SPREAD EAGLE.

The Celebrated English Stallion

SPREAD EAGLE,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the twentieth of March and end the first of August, in Lexington, at his former stand, and will be let to mares at Thirty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of August, by the payment of Twenty Dollars; and Forty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, with one dollar to the groom for each mare, so soon as she is put to the horse—Attested notes for Thirty Dollars the season, and Forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1804.

Spread Eagle and Sterling are brothers from sire and out of sires.

he is of superior size—bone, blood, and beauty inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a racehorse; running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing calendar in New Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, sent to America to Col. John Hoopes, in Virginia, at the Bowling Green; where he (the last season that he made there) covered two hundred and thirty four mares, in preference to any imported horse in that state. I will furnish good pasture gratis, for mares that come a distance, and every attention will be paid them, but will not be responsible in cases of accidents or escapes. I will furnish grain, and feed the mares at three shillings per week, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence.

W. T. BANTON.

Spread Eagle.

He was bred by Sir Frank Stanth, Bart. was got by Volunteer, one of the best sons of Eclipse, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton, and Treasurer; she was got by Cade, out of the Lads of the Mill, by Old Traveller; Young Greyhound; Partner; Woodcock; Croft's Bay Barb; Makeless Brimmer; Sons of Dodsworth, Burton Barb mare.

Performance.

Spread Eagle, in New Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he ever started, won a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, hundred feet across the flat, (7 subscribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, and two others. In the following meeting he won the second class of the Priuce's stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epsom spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby Stakes of 50 guineas each, hundred feet (45 subscribers) beating with the greatest ease, Caustic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which, until then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, at York, (8 subscribers) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New Market, he came second for the Craven Stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. and won the King's plate of a hundred guineas, carrying 12st. the Round Course, beating Bennington, & Lord G. H. Cavendish's Bay Horse by Jupiter.

March 1, 1804.

N. B. Mares that were put to Spread Eagle last season, that did not prove with foal, and were not disposed of by the person who put them, are at liberty to fetch them this season, and put again gratis, and will be allowed the same privilege so long as I keep the horse; and if I should dispose of him, have the privilege of putting to any other horse that I should have or get to keep.

4W W. T. B.

TUP

HAS been lately sold by W. Smalley, to James Garrard Jr. John L. Hickman, Willis Field and Eliza Warfield, consequently his stand will be altered; but all engagements and contracts for seasons made by those who thought proper to send mares to him, when he was expected to stand on David's fork, will be considered valid, if the persons with it.

2 W. SMALLEY.

The full blooded English Race Horse, TUP,

WILL stand this season, at the farm of James Garrard, jun. three miles from Paris, on Stoner, in Bourbon county; where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse, are discharged from all responsibility as insurers. The season will commence the 27th day of March, and end the 1st day of August. Good pasturage, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis, to

all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles—board will be furnished, servants that may be sent with mares from a distance, and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London, by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1801, in the American ship Gen. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be superior, as a foal-getter, to any horse in Virginia, either imported or country bred. Numbers of mares put to the TUP, in Virginia, were put before, to the best horses in that state, and the foals by TUP, were superior in form and activity. Some few of the certificates are hereunto subjoined.

PEDIGREE.

The bay horse, called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse; his dam by Spectator; his grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Second; great, great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian; great, great, great grand dam by King William's black Barb, out of Christopher Darey's royal mare. Flavia was gotten by the Ferrer's Arabian called Plunder; her dam, miss Eulton, by Snap; grand dam by Blank; great grand dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare; great, great grand dam of Highflyer—TUP, in 1798, won a sweepstake of an hundred guineas each at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar.

(Signed.)

JAMES WEATHERBY.
London, January 21, 1802.

Performance of TUP.

Wednesday, July 9, 1798, New-Market, England—a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers.

Mr. Turner's Colt, by Javelin, out of Flavia (TUP) 1
Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda, 2
Mr. W. Aston's Queen James, 3

Performance of the dam of TUP (Flavia.)

1777, New-Market, 100 guineas each.

Lord Ferrer's Bay Filley Flavia, by his Arabian, 1

Mr. Burlington's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damascus, 2

Lord Offory's Filly, by his Arabian, 3

Two to one on Flavia—Extract from the Racing Calendar, for 1777.

W. FRAZER.

It is unnecessary to comment on the performances of old Eclipse. It is well known that at an early age he could distance any horse in England; and that it was found necessary, to publicly forbid his running any more, as no horse dare meet him. He afterwards covered at fifty guineas a mare. Javelin was one of his best sons.—He covered at ten guineas a mare, and one to the groom. He is fire to some of the best horses on the British turf.

TUP, in his young days, was allowed by the best judges in England to be preferable to an Arabian, having all their sprightliness and elegance of limbs with the great strength of old Eclipse. Flavia at three years old won a sweepstake of a hundred guineas each, four subscribers at New-Market, see racing calendar for 1777, succeeding calendars prove her of high repute as a racer: she was many years kept as a fine brood mare and was always put to the best horses.

Fall season gratis, to all mares that do not prove with foal, that are put by the season, provided the seasons are paid punctually agreeable to the terms of the advertisement.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

I do certify, that in the season of 1802 I put two mares to W. Smalley's TUP, which has produced two of the finest fillies, I think, I ever bred, and I have been in the habit of breeding fine colts for several years from fine horses, to wit: Pantaloon, Old Medley, Shark, Highflyer, &c.

Will. Frazer.

Virginia, Spotsylvania,
Sept. 6, 1803.

I do certify, that I had two colts, got by the imported horse TUP, one of which died about three months old, the other is superior to any colt the mare ever bro't by other horses to the number of four, both in point of size and figure, and I have every reason to believe him a sure foal getter.

John Wharton.

Virginia, Culpepper County,
September 15, 1803.

I do certify, that the imported horse TUP has stood in my neighborhood for two seasons past, and his colts that I have seen are uncommonly fine, particularly one of my own; I think him one of the best foal-getters that ever stood in these parts, and I really regret he is about to be moved out of my reach.

Carlett Conway.

Orange County, Virginia,
August 22, 1803.

I do hereby certify that the imported horse TUP has stood in my neighborhood for two seasons past; the colts of his getting are uncommonly fine; I have one high formed and really elegant; I think him the finest foal getter that ever stood in these parts, and do really regret he is about to be removed out of my reach.

John Gibson.

Virginia Orange County,
September 19, 1803.

I do certify, that the imported horse TUP has stood two seasons in my neighborhood; I have some of his colts, and think them elegant, high formed and large, and I believe him to be a sure foal getter.

Wm. Morton.

Virginia, Orange County,
22d September, 1803.

I do certify, that the imported horse TUP has stood for two seasons past in my neighborhood; I have seen many of his colts, and do think them superior to any colts that ever were in Orange; my father has a colt got by TUP, equal to any colt in America.

Joseph Alcock.

I do certify, that the imported horse TUP has stood two seasons past in my neighborhood; I have seen many of his colts, which were remarkably elegant, high formed and large, and I believe TUP to be a sure foal getter.

U. Mallory.

Orange County, 22d Sept.

TUP has stood two seasons in my neighborhood; I have seen several of his colts, and think them remarkably fine—I have one myself which I think superior to any I ever had—I have not reason to believe but he is a sure foal getter, and cannot but regret that he is about to leave the neighborhood.

James Williams.

Orange, September 23, 1803.

I am well acquainted with James Williams, William Morton and Joseph Alcock, who have given certificates relating to the imported horse TUP—They are all men of the first respectability in Virginia—The other gentlemen I am not acquainted with.

George Johnson.

Paris, March 24, 1804.

Many other certificates to the same effect are now in my possession, which any person may see upon application. TUP will be shown in Lexington at May court.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.



WILLAM ROSS, BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

HAS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

	I. C.
Brown top Boots,	3
Black top do.	7
Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if foxed,	6
Half do. 5, if foxed	5 50
Mens' lined and bound Shoes	2
Mens' kip-skin do.	1 75
Mens' coarse do.	1 50
Womens' Slippers from 1 to 1	25
Small Shoes according.	

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the year.

N. B. Any gentleman that wishes to purchase a quantity of any of the above work, the prices will still be reduced.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted to the above business immediately.

NANCE and REDE, Ministers of the Christian Church, expect to preach on Saturday evening, the 7th of April, by early candle light, at High Ground's on Main Street—Next day at 12 o'clock at John Murphy's, one mile from Lexington—likewise at 3 o'clock in the evening at the Baptist meeting-house in Lexington.

March 20.